

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Noon.

We have not a single transaction to report from the Share Market this morning. Banks keep firm with cash buyers at 194 premium and 201 for the end of August. Docks and Steamboats have fallen one point each without inducing buyers to come forward. Luzons are much weaker and are freely offering at 871 per share; a fall of five points since yesterday. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

4 o'clock p.m.

A fair amount of business has been put through since our morning report was circulated. Banks have changed hands at 195, for cash, and the stock remains in strong demand at the rate. Sales of Docks have been reported at 56 per cent. premium, and further business is likely to result. China Sugars are in strong demand; after sales at 196 further offers to purchase were not responded to. Luzons, on the other hand, continue their downward course. A few shares were negotiated for cash at 70, but sellers still rule the market. Other quotations speak for themselves.

SHAKES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex-New-Issue

—154 per cent. premium.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue

—152 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—1610 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,475 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Ts. 1,500 per share.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Ts. 1075 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$222 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Ts. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,350 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$378 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, sales.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$41 per share, premium, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share, sellers.

REPORTS.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$196 per share, sales and buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$70 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$163 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 percent, prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/1

Bank Bills, on demand 3/1

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/1

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1

3/8 @ 3/4

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 4/58

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/68

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 2/24

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 2/24

ON DEMAND 2/24

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 7/21

Private, at 30 days' sight 7/21

3/8

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Saintbuli*, str., for London—3,409 boxes Scented Tea (1,889 lbs.), 130 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe (2,600 lbs.), 3,359 boxes Tea (74,89 lbs.), and 294 packages Sundries. For Continent—1,650 boxes Tea, and 664 packages Sundries.

Per *Anadyr*, str., for Continent—821 bales Silk, 40 bales Waste Silk, 30 cases Silks, 57/8 chests Tea, 850 boxes Tea, and 300 packages Sundries. For London—520 bales Silk, 27 bales Waste Silk, 114 boxes Tea, 2,401 halfcases Tea, 450 chests Tea, 1,935 packages Tea, and 364 packages Sundries.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, 8530

(Allowance, Taels 8.)

OLD MALWA per picul, 8560

(Allowance, Taels 10.)

NEW PATNA per chest, 8610

OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest 8610

NEW BENAKES (high touch) per chest, 8500

NEW BENAKES (low touch) per chest, 8565

NEW PERSIAN per picul, 8425

(Allowance, Taels 24.)

OLD PERSIAN per picul, 8375

(Allowance, Taels 8.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER, HONG KONG, AMYR, SHANGHAI, MANILA.

THERMOME., THERMOM., THERM. THERM.

TER. AC., THERM. THERM.

Barometer 70.70 84.00 70.70 80.80 70.75 10.01 9.97

Thermometer attached 80.00 90.00 80.00 75.50 70.00 8.00 8.00

Direction of Wind SSW S S S SW NW

Force 4 5 5 2 3 1 1

Dry Thermometer 60.00 70.00 65.00 75.00 77.00 93.00 85.00

Wet Thermometer 60.00 80.00 68.00 70.00 70.00 93.00 78.00

Weather b6 b6 b6 c or o c b6 b6

Hour's Rain — — — — — —

Quantity fallen — — — 0.77 — —

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

KUNG-PAI, Chinese steamer, 602, G. Buchanan, 27th June—Shanghai 23rd June, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Geo. Westoby, 27th June—Foochow 22nd June, Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 26th, General—D. La-paul & Co.

FEILING, British steamer, 752, W. N. Allison, 28th June—Amoy 26th June, General—Hu Hing.

ULYSSES, British steamer, 1,156, Thompson, 28th June—Liverpool 13th May, Malta, Penang, and Singapore 21st June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINKIANG, British steamer, 700, S. M. Orr, 28th June—Canton 27th June, General—Siemens & Co.

RAMIER, French brig, 280, Savary, 28th June, Iloilo 10th June, General—Carlowitz & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Huan-yuen, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Felling, British steamer, for Singapore.

Well, German steamer, for Hojio.

DEPARTURES.

June 27, Maria, German str., for Vladivostock.

June 28, Kung-pai, British steamer, for Canton.

June 28, Vorontso Maru, Japanese steamer, for Kuchinotzu.

June 28, Great Admiral, American ship, for San Francisco.

June 28, Anadyr, French steamer, for Saigon and Marseilles.

June 28, Milton, Norwegian bark, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Felling, str., from Amoy—540 Chinese.

Per Ulysses, str., from Singapore, &c.—200 Chinese.

Per Nama, str., from Foochow, &c.—Mr. J. McBride, and 268 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Anadyr, str., for Saigon—2 Chinese.

For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and child, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Lay and child; Messrs. Palludre, la Barrière, A. Joubert, J. Vélez, and J. Nangie, from Hongkong, for Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Galland, from Yokohama.

Per Douglas, str., for Swatow—Mr. R. Milne, Per Fokien, str., for Amoy. Mr. and Mrs. Svenson.

Per Huan-yuen, str., for Shanghai—120 Chinese.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADELIA CARLETON, American bark, 593, Grant, 27th April—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th Feb., Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ADOLPH OBRIG, American ship, 1,448, Staples, 29th May—Cardiff—14th January—Coal—Russell & Co.

ALBANY ISLE, British bark, 360, C. Burgess, 17th June—King George's Sound (W.A.), 1st May—Sandwood—Gilmour & Co.

ALVA, Portuguese ship, 62, E. de Souza, 12th May—Rajang 21st April, Timber—Brandao & Co.

AUGUSTE, French bark, 838, Le Breton, 9th June—Newport 23rd October, Coal—Carlowitz & Co.

BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, 1,110, E. Matthew, 6th June—Newcastle 12th April, Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CARL, Siamese bark, 335, J. Hansen, 24th May—Bangkok 7th May, General—Captain.

CHANDERNAGOR, German bark, 683, Sachse, 19th June—Toulon 1st June, Coal—Blackhead & Co.

CHANNEL QUEEN, British bark, 600, Le Lachur, 18th May—Chefoo 22nd April, General—Ed. Schellbach & Co.

CHIEF, American bark, 1,110, E. Mathew, 6th June—Newcastle 12th April, Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CLARENCE, British bark, 1,110, E. Mathew, 6th June—Newcastle 12th April, Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

COLE, American bark, 1,110, E. Mathew, 6th June—Newcastle 12th April, Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

DAFFY, British bark, 1,110, E. Mathew, 6th June—Newcastle 12th April, Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

DEAN, British bark, 1,110, E. Mathew, 6th June—Newcastle 12th April, Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ELIZABETH, British bark, 1,110, E. Mathew, 6th June—Newcastle 12th April, Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

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MISS. KATE KANE, the young lady Milwaukee lawyer who distinguished herself a short time ago by throwing a glass of water in Judge Mallon's face, and who was promptly fined by the learned judge for contempt of court, has been rather severely hauled over the coals for her indiscretions by the American press. The *Texas Siftings* says that if Miss Kane is really a lawyer she ought to know that his privilege extends only to throwing dust in the eyes of the Court and Jury.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Taku, dating the 16th inst.—You will be glad to hear that our railway prospects are decidedly looking up. The Foochow transport No. 13, *Hai-Ching*, arrived off the bar yesterday with a lot of the plant of the ill-fated Woosung Railway which she has brought up from Formosa. Another vessel, a sailing ship I hear, is bringing up some more of the material, so we are likely to see the old Woosung plant utilised for the Tientsin and Taku or Tientsin and Peking railway. At all events it is quite evident that the authorities here mean to stir themselves in the matter of railways. After the *Hai Ching* has discharged her cargo, she will be placed in the hands of the Naval Yard people here to be thoroughly overhauled, and then she will join the Pei-Yang squadron. At present this squadron seems to be made a refuge for all the old and played-out Nam Yang ships, such as the *Kang-ki* and *Hai Ching*, both of which will require about four-to-six months repairs before they can be made available for service. No other news worth relating, saving rumours of war, and you probably know more on that subject than I can tell you.

We learn that the Canton-Kowloon Wa Hop Telegraph Company's line has been completed for some time, and will probably in the course of a few days be thrown open to the public. Mr. Ho Amei, the director of the enterprise, is at present in Canton conferring with His Excellency the Viceroy on matters of importance connected with the telegraph, and on his return it is expected the new line will be formally declared open. A temporary station has been erected at the small Hakkia village directly opposite Stoneycutters Island, and communication will be carried on for the present between that terminus and Hongkong by a fast steam launch. As soon as the requisite permission has been obtained from Her Majesty's Government a cable will be laid across the harbour to this city. The whole of the work connected with the construction of the line has been carried out under the personal direction of Mr. F. A. Velschow, *ingénieur de l'École Polytechnique de Danemark*, of the Great Northern Company, who, considering the vast difficulties that have arisen to retard progress, is entitled to great credit for the admirable manner in which he has performed a most arduous duty.

SAYS the Japan Mail:—As we have once or twice remarked, in all comparisons instituted in this vicinity between the naval forces of Japan and China, it has been the habit to omit consideration of the *personnel* of either service. The gradual increase in the number of ships belonging to China has been carefully noted, apparently with the desire to create an impression that Japan will find it impossible to compete with such maritime strengths as her neighbour can now mass at any given point. When Shylock said that ships are but boards, he sagaciously added that sailors are men; and in the arrangement of a war fleet more depends upon men, and their quality, than upon the ships engaged. The Japanese have long ago given evidence that they know how to work their own vessels, while no Chinese craft has even ventured from port, we believe, excepting under foreign control or guidance. Nine years since, a small Japanese corvette

happened to be between a Chinese frigate of considerable size and a small gunboat, in the roadstead of Liangkiao, on the Formosa coast, under circumstances which might have developed into a condition of extreme unfriendliness; and it was interesting to contrast the demeanour and bearing of the different crews. The Japanese were kept in strict discipline, but the expression of their countenances could not be restrained, nor was their conversation among themselves very vigorously suppressed. In spite of their numerical inferiority, and the comparative weakness of their armament, they were as eager for the chance of a fray as if each individual sailor had a private cause of grievance in the Formosa dispute. Their hostile spirit, however, could not long continue, for the meek and deprecatory attitude of the Chinese gave it nothing to feed upon. Whispering humbleness was their game, for officers and men alike. So the Japanese tar was obliged to possess their souls in contemptuous patience, until the time arrived for the departure of the dragon squadron, when the interchange of a salute became necessary. The utter inability of the Chinese to perform this simply ceremony seemed to drive away all thoughts but derision from the minds of the Japanese. The yellow flag was duly honored by twenty-one guns from the corvette *Nishin*, but the big frigate bungled over the response in the most pitiable way. Six reports were first heard, at intervals varying from two to thirty seconds. Then came a pause of at least three minutes, followed by six more regular and confused volleys, after which ensued a delay so extended as to excite surprise. A boat was actually started from the *Nishin* to inquire if an accident had occurred, and if help were needed, when six more ill-timed detonations burst forth, succeeded in the same lubberly fashion, by the final wind-up of the remaining discharges. The Japanese officer sent to investigate learned that the frigate kept forty-six cannon cleaned and ready for firing, and that the irregularities in time were caused by the unskilfulness or want of practice of the gunners. There was nothing but laughter for the Chinese navy, after that; and the news that several of the sailors were drowned, a few days later, in trying to get ashore at Taino, did not increase the esteem of Japanese Jacky for the seamen of the Middle Kingdom.

INDUSTRIAL WARS.

Industrial wars are not unusual in the history of the world. But they have heretofore been the object or the complement of actual hostilities. One of the projects of the first Napoleon was to close the ports of Europe to English commerce. Of a like character have been the wars waged by Great Britain and France in the Orient. But an industrial war without bayonets may be regarded as rare. It has to be said that civilization is not on the eve of a contest of that character, but at this moment is engaged, at least in one phase of it. Further, if wiser counsels are not soon resorted to, it will be certain to assume very wide dimensions. This warfare is not wholly directed against us, though our country, beyond question, is the central figure in it.

The financial necessities of the Civil War forced us to enter on a system of protection which no mere political theorists would ever have been able to set up. The consequences are visible in the multitude of industries that have sprung up all over the land. These industries give employment to millions of hands, old and young and to both sexes. Only one instance need be mentioned—at one blow we captured one-half of the silk trade formerly carried on with France, and bid fair before long to get it all. England, however, has been the greatest sufferer from our fiscal policy. The stagnation which was the result of our monetary troubles was reproduced in England. We rapidly recovered as soon as resumption took place, but England did not. This is the strongest evidence that could be adduced of the fact that our tariff is the prime cause of the falling off in prosperity of that nation. The reason is obvious enough—we are now manufacturing most of the articles once made for us in England.

Efforts have been made from time to time to win us back to the old system. Our good friend, John Bright, has remonstrated with us on the subject. Threats likewise have not been wanting. A party has been developed in England called the Fair Trade party. It proposes to take the place of the Free Trade party. When conventional phrases are laid aside its programme is to make reprisals upon us. But the only place where it thinks a blow can be struck is at cereals. Nothing, however, has been done in that direction and nothing is likely ever to be done. The bottom fact is that England does not produce enough of breadstuffs to feed her people. She might be able to do so if the vast parks and reserves maintained by the aristocracy for their pleasure were divided up and given over to tillage. But that is something that is not likely to happen in our time—it means the total uprooting of the English political and social system. It is not necessary to speculate as to when that great cataclysm is going to occur. Until it takes place, however, England will have to get a large portion of her food supply from the United States. We have rivals in Russia, Egypt, and in India more recently, but they have not been able so far to drive us from the field. To impose a duty on breadstuffs in England would simply be to tax the British public and not exclude the American farmer.

The Corn law duties were repealed in 1846 to avoid a greater disaster than a retrenchment of the revenues of the aristocracy—namely a revolution. The occasion was one simply in which the lords triumphed over the landlords. Nothing so far has come out of the Fair Trade agitation but an underground movement against American cattle on the ground that the foot and mouth disease is prevalent among them.

But other nations have since taken part in the struggle. Germany, after the close of the war with France, conceived the idea of crippling the latter financially. It demonetized silver with that object in view, but lost much of its gold in the operation. To open once more its factories it resorted to a high tariff, but constructed on the principle of helping along the nobility. Among other things a heavy duty was placed on wheat. In this way we have come in for some side blows in that contest. In addition a raid is being made on American pork, which has led our people to unearth the fact that Germany is knitting a large portion of our stockings—a work which we may as well carry on ourselves. If it should be found necessary to hunt up other methods of reprisal the task will not be a very difficult one.

In another part of the field France is also making herself felt. The commercial treaty with England, negotiated originally by Cobden, who exercised as wonderful an influence over the mind of Napoleon III as he did over that of Sir Robert Peel on the question of the repeal of the Corn laws, has not been renewed. France knows well the value of protection. Once she imported all the sugar which she consumed. Now she makes all she wants out of the beet—an idea for which, by the way, she is indebted to Frederick the Great—but we have come in for a side kick here also! France naturally does not like the continuance of the stagnation at Lyons, which is not only a great silk manufacturing centre, but likewise a political volcano. The wine interest similarly is dissatisfied with our tariffs. American pork is at present standing the brunt of the fight in France also.

It will thus be seen that, from a variety of causes, we are coming in for thrusts all around. The first fact to be noted is a general reaction toward protection among the more enlightened nations with a tendency to industrial war in some cases. If the war should not pass beyond the present stage—an attack, real or feigned, upon bad food and adulteration—great benefit is sure to accrue to humanity. We are in a position to fight on that line with great effect. We have already made a movement in force on the adulterated teas of China and Japan. It is possible for us to pursue the same course toward the adulterated wines not only of France but Germany, and of the olive oils of the former. There is no reason why we should export cotton-seed oil to France and flavor it with the olive, and import it as olive oil, when we have cotton-seed oil in the South and the olive in California. Better still, we can compel, as in the case of oleomargarine, cotton-seed oil to be sold as such—and it is not bad as food in that shape—and olive oil as olive oil.

If the contest should pass from adulteration, now by the way mostly a pretence, to real industrial reprisals, we can take a hand in that form of the game, likewise. The United States would not suffer very badly if imports were reduced considerably below what they are at present. Probably in no other way can a knowledge of the excellence of the home article in a great many cases be brought to the knowledge of the general public. The United States has long been the paradise of labels. We have been taking back too many of our own productions doctored to suit the national taste. An industrial war apparently is the very thing we want. But we do not propose to precipitate one, unless the underhand discrimination against some of our staples is not abandoned. San Francisco *Bulletin*.

JAPAN.

It is said that the new railway from Tokyo to Takashiki will be opened for traffic on the 5th of next month.

It has transpired that the Naval Department proposes to despatch a war-vessel, either *Setsu Kan* or *Hiya Kai* to watch the tactics during the war which has lately commenced in Annam.

The Union Shipping Association in the capital proposes to establish one hundred and seventy-five branch offices and agencies in the various cities and prefectures.

Sums of money have been granted to some of the officers of the Engineering Bureau of the Home Department in recognition of the assiduity they displayed during the construction of the port of Noburi.

The financial necessities of the Civil War forced us to enter on a system of protection which no mere political theorists would ever have been able to set up. The consequences are visible in the multitude of industries that have sprung up all over the land. These industries give employment to millions of hands, old and young and to both sexes. Only one instance need be mentioned—at one blow we captured one-half of the silk trade formerly carried on with France, and bid fair before long to get it all.

Owing to the extraordinary fall in the price of rice and other grain, complaints of the agricultural classes are now loud throughout the Empire.

On the 24th ultimo, a mob of seventy-seven farmers assembled in Idsumi in the prefecture of Shimane, and threatened to attack a certain bank there, declaring that the present distress is chiefly due to the existence of such institutions. The rioters were, however, dispersed by the police.

Kobe appears to have at last succeeded in reviving its trade. Considerable settlements of debt have, we are informed, been made during the past few days, while orders are received from foreigners to such an extent that the daily arrivals of the staple are even insufficient to meet the demand.

Mr. Taga, a barrister at law, at Mayebishi, Gumba *Ken*, who made himself conspicuous for his attempts to extend popular rights, has been prohibited by the Prefect from discussing and lecturing on my political subject in future, because he delivered, on the 9th instant, a political lecture entitled "There is nothing to be feared in the world."

The number of students to be admitted to the military college this year is 200. Of these 187 will have their expenses paid by the Government, whilst the other 13 will study at their own expense; of the former, 110 will undergo the infantry-training—30 gunnery, 10 cavalry, and 7 engineering. The thirteen studying at their own expense have all entered the infantry branch.

A list has recently been published showing that the total number of hot springs in Japan is 1,082. Kumamoto (Kiusiu) is the best furnished of all the prefectures. It has 185 springs. Fukushima is next, with 110, and then follow, at long intervals, Nagano and Akita, with 58 and 55 respectively.

The steamer which recently arrived at this port, named the *Patricia*, and which has been purchased by the Union Shipping Company, has hoisted the Japanese flag and is now called the *Yachigashira*. The Company have lost no time in placing their most recent acquisition on the berth, as she sails hence to-day for Hakodate, and we understand that Captain Jones, late in command of the *Sukune-Maru*, has taken charge of the new steamer, which is, by all accounts, eminently suited for the trade for which she is required.

The Mitsu Bishi Company have lost another steamer, making the third during the past twelve months, and the fourth since 1871. Information was received in Tokyo on the 15th instant to the effect that the *Sunoda Maru*, Captain Huben, while on a voyage from Hongkong to Kobe, went ashore on a group of rocks near Futagashima, an island in the Genkai Nada on the north-west coast of the province of Chikuzen. Explicit details are not yet to hand, but the telegram speaks of the vessel being full of water, so that few hopes of saving her are entertained. A steamer was immediately despatched from Kobe to her assistance, and another from Yokohama on the 16th instant. The accident is reported as having occurred at a o'clock a.m. on the 15th instant. If this be the case, it would appear that Captain Huben attempted the passage of the Shimonomaki Strait during the night, a most dangerous operation and one which, if we're rightly informed, is generally deprecated by mariners on this coast. The spot where the *Sunoda* went ashore is some five or six miles north of the Shimonomaki Light, and being outside the Strait is unfavorably situated for salvage operations. Much sympathy is felt for the Mitsu Bishi Company, whose management of their fleet certainly deserves better fortune than has lately fallen to their lot. —*Japan Weekly Mail*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. C. Co.'s steamer *Inouaudy*, with the next French mail, left Saigon this morning, at 5 a.m., and is due here on the 30th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The two direct steamers, with the Indian mails, left Calcutta on the morning of the 19th instant, and are due here on or about the 4th proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*,

with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 13th proximo.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—0. M. 30° 58'.

Thermometer—0. M. 70° 25'.

Thermometer—1. M. 70° 25'.

Thermometer—2. M. 70° 25'.

Thermometer—3. M. 70° 25'.

Thermometer—4. M. 70° 25'.

To-DAY.

Barometer—0. M. 30° 58'.

Thermometer—0. M. 70° 25'.

Thermometer—1. M. 70° 25'.

Thermometer—2. M. 70° 25'.

Thermometer—3. M. 70° 25'.

Thermometer—4. M. 70° 25'.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes, Six Chairs \$12.00.

Chairs (Dress Circle) 2.00.

Stalls, Carpeted Seats 1.00.

Pit 0.50.

Children under 10 years and Soldiers under

the rank of Officers, half price, except to Boxes.

A reserved division of the Carpeted and Pit Seats has been arranged for Native Ladies. (To

which they alone will be admitted.)

A plan of the Seats can be seen at MAR-

MANDE'S HAIRDRESSING SALOON,

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, where Tickets

will be on Sale. Daily from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M.,

accommodating Parties who may wish to secure Seats in advance.

Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 punctually.

G. AGRATI,

General Manager,

Hongkong, 28th June, 1883.

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Hongkong, 28th June, 1883.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY MEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF

AERATED WATER,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN-ROAD, SHANGHAI

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883.

The result of the libel case BULGIN v. FRAZER-SMITH, tried before Mr. Justice Russelle and a special jury, at the Supreme Court on Monday last, is another startling indication of the elastic nature of the Libel Act and a convincing proof of the extraordinary legal acumen and profound intelligence of a Hongkong jury. The verdict returned in this case simply closes the door to anything like independent discussion in the public press of this Colony. It has been practically decided by these gentlemen that anything in the slightest degree offensive to or reflecting on any plaintiff is a malicious libel which demands damages, no matter under what circumstances the affair may have been brought before the public. The decisions of all the great English Judges during the past seventeen years have been totally set aside or ignored; it has been held that there is no such thing as a qualified privilege attached to newspaper publications; the spirit as well as the letter of the law have been quietly "shelved"; and damages have been awarded for fairly and justifiably publishing harmless expressions, which under no possible combination of circumstances, could be construed by reasonable and thinking men to mean what the law terms "a false and malicious libel." The Hongkong press would, in future appear to be placed completely at the mercy of any low, sneaking scamp, who cares to insult decency and public intelligence by flaunting his toothless venom and brazen impudence in the columns of any wretched print, and who, when his shallow pretensions are held up to public ridicule, seeks compensation for his wounded feelings and sham reputation at the hands of a jury in an action at law.

The facts in the case BULGIN v. FRAZER-SMITH are easily dealt with. The first named in his capacity as editor of the *China Mail* publishes what is supposed to be a criticism of a paragraph in the *Nagasaki Rising Sun*. In this criticism (?) Mr. BULGIN wrote: "It is a mean and cowardly proceeding of which amateur journalists are frequently guilty, to make vituperative and senseless remarks concerning persons who do not act exactly in accordance with their wishes." Now these exceedingly clause observations were really not elicited by anything published in the *Nagasaki* paper; they were not, so far as can be seen, either justifiable, or in any way called for; nor could they claim to be a criticism of the opinions of the *Rising Sun* on the subject at issue. In fact, they were nothing more nor less than a grossly offensive, and per-

sonal attack on somebody—who that somebody is even Mr. BULGIN, on oath, was not quite sure. The defendant in dealing with the matter—in the columns of the *Telegraph* asked what justification Mr. BULGIN had for setting himself up as an authority on the acts of journalists, and made a statement to the effect that this self constituted critic's journalistic experiences prior to coming to China had been confined to police court reporting for a low class paper called the *Clerkenwell News*; that he had been a journalistic failure in Hongkong, Yokohama and Shanghai; had written a lot of vulgar trash; and was, judged by the criticism quoted above, an impudent "puppy," whose cheek was his strongest point. Mr. BULGIN was further advised to confine himself as much as possible in his capacity of Editor of the *China Mail* to the use of the scissors and paste brush. There can be little doubt, that Mr. FRAZER-SMITH in writing of Mr. BULGIN's journalistic experiences prior to coming to China, intended to refer to his London experiences, and the omission of a single word was taken to completely alter the meaning of what was said to be a false and malicious libel. This kind of thing may be strict law—but it is long way from being strictly just. Although Mr. BULGIN's insulting and uncalled for references to the mean and cowardly amateur journalist he had in his mind's eye, were ten times more scandalous and disgraceful than the paragraph in the *Telegraph*, the thin-skinned self-constituted literary expert, the greatly self-lauded author and journalist considered it necessary in defence of his "precious reputation" to institute legal proceedings for defamation of character. Under examination in the witness box it was elicited from Mr. BULGIN that his only London experiences were on the *Daily Chronicle*—which was and is still known as the *Clerkenwell News*—but in addition to this he had been one year on the *Cheltenham Times* "to learn journalism;" four and a half years on some country papers known as "Mr. BAXTER's South of England newspapers;" and one year on the *Rosendale News*. As Mr. BULGIN's provincial experiences had been omitted, it was alleged that the reference made by the defendant to his status as a journalist were false, and consequently malicious and libellous.

Judging from the cross-examination of Mr. BULGIN, we are inclined to think that, from a practical point of view, Mr. FRAZER-SMITH's summing up of the Editor of the *China Mail*'s journalistic experiences to constitute him a literary expert was substantially correct. We saw Mr. BULGIN under examination by Mr. FRANCIS, we heard his replies to Mr. FRAZER-SMITH's "heckling," and we are of opinion that the talented author of "Notes on Australasia, South Africa, and Mauritius" displayed sufficient aptitude in the art of playing with the truth to entitle him to a place in the niche of fame alongside that great champion, DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN. Mr. BULGIN's memory was again unreliable when he swore that he had never mentioned anything in any way to the defendant about his police court reporting in London. His own letter drew forth the reluctant admission that he had given some information; but he could not remember, Mr. BULGIN's imagination was evidently wandering when he alluded to Mr. GRIBBLE, who, he said, was editor of the *Nagasaki Express* when he (BULGIN) was in Japan. Mr. BULGIN's experiences in Japan, according to his own sworn statement, extended over the space of one calendar month; but a far more reliable authority in our estimation, the *Shanghai Mercury*, says a fortnight was his full term on the *Japan Mail*. In any case, he could know very little about Japan, beyond his "impressions." Mr. BULGIN said he knew Mr. RIVINGTON, the editor of the *Mercury*, and in the next breath confessed that he had never spoken to that gentleman in his life. Mr. BULGIN when brought to the scratch was compelled to admit that he knew nothing about the Editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, that the probabilities were this, and his impressions that; that he could not say at this date what was passing through his mind when he wrote the slanderous paragraph, but that he did not think Mr. FRAZER-SMITH was in his mind when he wrote it.

We are inclined to believe that had the BULGIN v. FRAZER-SMITH libel case been tried in England, apart altogether from the question whether the alleged libel was or was not defamatory and therefore actionable, the admissions of Mr. BULGIN in the witness box would have extinguished his chances of obtaining a favorable verdict from any practical and intelligent jury. In the face of his oath that he had never done any police court reporting in London for the *Clerkenwell News*, his own letter and the defendant's sworn statement were quite

enough to show that he was not the witness of truth. The change of the paper's name from the *Clerkenwell News* to the *Daily Chronicle* and *Clerkenwell News* (?) raised a paltry quibble too contemptible to be seriously considered. Mr. BULGIN aware he was for one year editor and manager of the *Rosendale News*. There is, as a matter of fact, no such paper in existence. In the little town of Bacup in Lancashire, some 22 miles from Manchester, a small weekly paper is published, but its proper title is not the *Rosendale News* as sworn to by Mr. JAMES BULGIN, and this fact that estimable gentleman knows right well. There are some half truths worse than a deliberate lie; this was one of them. The real question at issue was—Had the defendant falsely and maliciously defamed the professional reputation and prospects of the plaintiff by asserting that his journalistic experiences prior to coming to China were practically not of such a character as to justify his settling himself up as an authority on literary matters, and to entitle him to speak of his fellow labourers in the field of journalism as mean, cowardly and contemptible? In

the face of the whole of the facts of the case, we think that in no place in the wide world, excepting Hongkong, would the plaintiff have obtained a verdict. The damage to Mr. BULGIN's professional prospects and reputation was estimated at \$100—not a lordly amount, it must be admitted. After he had paid his counsel's retainer, we opine—that the balance remaining, will not go a great way towards providing the succulent sausage or the soul inspiring bloater for this mighty editor's matrimonial meals. Were the game worth the candle, or our time less valuable, we should carry the case further, and ask Sir GEORGE PHILIPPO for a new trial, and in the event of his lordship refusing to grant us another hearing, bring the matter before Her Majesty's Privy Council. But really it is not worth while. Public opinion in Hongkong is with us, and that is all we really care about. We shall certainly send a full report of the proceedings to the highest legal authorities in London—as we did with most gratifying results to ourselves in the BANDMANN case—but merely for our own satisfaction, as we really are anxious to know how far a public journal can go in its criticisms without being liable to the annoyance of a libel action. We should regret exceedingly to have to resort to club-law; but really if the Law of Libel is what has been laid down in the case now under consideration, it would be far better for an independent Editor to plead his cause before a Magistrate than to be subjected to the tender mercies of a Hongkong jury.

The legal bearings of our latest libel case will be carefully treated in a special article.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 26th June.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Asiatic cholera is increasing in Damietta.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE NEW CANAL.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that the British Government and the Suez Canal Company had agreed on many points, but had not yet fixed the date from which to extend the reduction of the tariff, and that there were other important points still under consideration.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We quite agree with Byron that some men are worms in soul, more than the living things in tombs. We have had personal experience on the point quite recently.

THE only great libraries of study and research in the world which are kept open in any part during the evening, are the Bodleian at Oxford and the Royal Library in Brussels.

It would appear that there are still some remnants of the old tyranny in France. A French doctor has been sent to jail for selling a tonic warranted to make a man live 200 years.

THE case of Loureiro v. the Club Lustino in the Supreme Court, which was to have been heard on Tuesday last has been fixed for hearing on the morning of Wednesday, July 1st, at 10 o'clock.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs. G. R. STEVEN & CO., that the steamship *Venice* left Sydney yesterday for this port, via Queensland ports and Port Darwin, and is due to arrive here on or about the 24th proximo.

"WELL, old fellow, how is your mother-in-law?" "Dead!"—Ha-Ha! (excuse my emotion) had a stroke of apoplexy and died in less than ten minutes. At first I thought she had only fainted, and I never was so scared in my life."

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We are informed by the agents, (Messrs. ADAMSON, BELL & CO.), that the *Nouvelle Compagnie Maritime de Navigation à Vapeur* steamship *Amerique*, from Marseilles, left Saigon this morning for this port.

ARCHER'S Surprise Party gave a very successful performance in the Concordia Theatre, Canton, on Tuesday evening to a "rather select but highly appreciative audience. Mr. LACIE caused great amusement in his clever exhibition of ventriloquism with his wooden-headed family in "Begone, Dull Care," and Mr. and Mrs. Archer were very well received in their capital variety entertainment. We understand that Mr. Archer and his Company will shortly leave for Shanghai via the Coast Ports, where they ought to perform to good houses.

"How is your wife this morning?" asked the pastor of Mr. Johnson. "She died last night." "Ah, that's a grievous affliction!" "Yes, I know it." "But, Brother Johnson, it's an ill wind blows no good, and it is all for the best." "I think so myself, sir, and I try to bear up under it." "That's right, I'm glad to hear you say so." "Yes, yes; I've just figured up that the funeral will cost \$875, and the amount she had calculated for on spring clothes was \$10.50. It is true that \$2.75 is not much on such an occasion as this, but I try to be calm and not let my feelings overcome me."

HOW Juries manage in Paris. Soufflet, a young artisan, had a row in a pub. with one Astheimer, because the former declined to pay after having invited A. to drink. He was kicked outside by the landlord, but soon after returned with a wooden plank, waited for A. at the street corner, and hit him with it over the head in such a manner that A. dropped dead. Council for the prisoner now informed the jury that Soufflet was well known to be a man of a violent temper, and Astheimer should have known better than irritate him by declining to pay for the drinks. As he persisted in doing so to his own danger, it was A.'s own fault that he got killed. The jury were so impressed with this argument that they brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

A FAIRLY large number of spectators attended the performance at Chiarini's circus last night when a repetition of the previous evening's programme was gone through. The artists engaged were well received in their various acts and were accorded warm applause. A grand change of programme has been advertised for to-night's show in which the English clown, Messrs. French and Angelo, will make their first joint appearance. A grand tumbling exhibition by the entire company is also announced. For the first time this season Mr. Lavater Lee will appear and present his somersaults and piroettes on horse-back. When Mr. Lee was here before he created a very favorable impression by his brilliant and finished riding of the trick act school, so we are looking forward to being treated to something good to-night. Signor Chiarini will introduce his four black stallions and show what patient training is capable of when applied to that noble specimen of the brute creation, the horse. The Walhalla brothers in their musical interlude, and the laughable pantomime of the "Four Lovers," to say nothing of the skating exhibition of the Goodrich family, which will be repeated by special request, should attract a large audience to the Bowrington marquee.

"THE classic Bandmann" does not appear from our latest advices to be electrifying the good people of Australia. Week after week the newspapers seem with paragraphs turning the efforts of "Shakespeare's patron" into ridicule. Hamlet in black thread gloves excites merriment; Romeo in the guise of a fat Cupid is received with howls of derisive laughter. When the great tragedian appears as Shylock, an unkind audience is rude enough to address him from the pit as "Old Shirty per Shent," and in some towns he has been recommended to "go back to Hongkong and get kicked." In a recent number of the *Sydney Bulletin* appears the following amusing description of one of Daniel's exhibitions: "We have received from Mackay (Q) an account of Mr. Bandmann's performance of 'Hamlet' there. Our correspondent writes *currents calamis* and is caustic besides. Scattered here and there throughout the three following sheets of his notice are such epigrammatic gems as 'Tragedy of Tragedy,' 'Zion of Tragedy,' and many others which betray the master hand. Consequently we consider that we have been honored by a communication from a citizen of high standing up there—the Clerk of Petty Sessions, perhaps, or even the Mayor." We are inclined to think it was the clerk, however, as all the words are spelt correctly. We may be pardoned for being proud of this concession on the part of his township or his clerkship, whichever it is. Up till now our country correspondence has mostly been with the local residents, roundabout. As might be expected, our present correspondent—may your worships live forever, may your clerkship never die—has the fastidious tastes of his class. He objected, for instance, to there being no Castle of Eliavon in the play, and to Hamlet standing on a plain, a background of ragged gum trees (the stock scene in the Monday theatre, we are informed), to splutter like a colliery. Really, now—though, of course, we defer to the more refined taste of the Melbourne audience—we think that this is rather exciting. It seems also that there was some bother about the Ghost—the gentleman who was to have played this part was playing poker and held too good a hand to come, or something else prevented him, but, anyhow, "a gentleman from the audience kindly consented to fill up the gap." By the way, we can't just see how the absence of a Ghost could make a gap—and did it so well that an influential section of the audience proposed to make him stick to the part altogether. It was only after a great deal of persuasion that they consented not to kill him.

We have often felt the same way there are scores we know who make very indifferent mere boys, who, we are persuaded, would make excellent ghosts. Anyhow, Mr. Bandmann's performance was not properly appreciated in Mackay, which is hard either upon Mackay or Mr. Bandmann. We don't know which. Daniel Lee had better luck at Rockhampton.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

23 JUN 13
SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

No. 441.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
30 per cent.
they can be readily attached to ordinary
Casiers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU
STANDS.
HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME
CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE, 150
Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [440]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$83,333.33;
RESERVE FUND..... \$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YEK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [461]

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts of
the world.

For further information apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).... \$1,420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE..... \$120,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... \$18,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st..... \$1,568,235.56

March, 1883.....

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.

C. LUCAS, Esq. W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed
among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [483]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
etc. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [465]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as
MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT at this Port under the name of FO SHUN
YANG HONG. 17洋順發

CHEONG QUAN SANG,
CHOO YUN STREET,

Canton, 1st June, 1883. [447]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,

the 30th June, 1883, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Buildings formerly known as the "HOTEL DE L'UNIVERSITE."

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising—

SITTING, DINING and BED ROOM
FURNITURE, PICTURES, MIRRORS,
CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE,
&c., &c.

Also—
A VERY GOOD BILLIARD TABLE and
HARMONIUM.

The above will be on view on FRIDAY
morning.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [506]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AND HAVE NOW ON VIEW, A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR

OLEOGRAPHS

IN MASSIVE GILT FRAMES,

OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, EMBRACING SECULAR AND SACRED SUBJECTS
FROM PICTURES BY THE GREAT ARTISTS.

SUBJECTS.

THE MADONNA AND CHILD—AFTER
RAFFAELLO.

THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS—
AFTER REUBENS.

THE DEATH OF ST. JOSEPH.

DAVID AND THE LION.

SPRING.

AUTUMN.

WINTER.

THE FLOWER SELLER.

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

THE OLD WOMAN AND THE SHOE.

MORNING JOY.

ST. NICHOLAS EVE.

LOST IN THE PRAIRIE.

THE DEER'S BAITHING GROUND.

THE CHICKEN'S SERMON.

WIDE AWAKE.

ANGEL'S OFFERING.

LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE.

BEATRICE CECIL.

THE INSPECTOR'S VISIT.

AN ANATOMICAL LESSON—AFTER
REMBRANDT.

OUR DARLING.

DREAM ON.

DORTRETCH.

EVENING SCHOOL.

GERMAN LANDSCAPE.

SHAKESPEARE'S BEATRICE.

IN THE FIELDS.

THE RABBITS. GODESBERG.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A FEW COPIES ONLY OF MR. COLOQUHOUN'S NEW BOOK,

"ACROSS CHRYSSE"

WILL ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

Intending Purchasers should Register their orders AT ONCE to Secure Copies.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1883. [506]

W. BREWER.

(4)

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.

FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES; Very Cheap.

THIN OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,

at a Cheaper Rate than can be laid down from London.

LETTER-BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, AND COMMERCIAL REQUISITES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW BOOKS.

A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE and SEASIDE LIBRARIES.

WALSH'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE.

STATESMAN'S YEAK BOOK.

GILDER'S ICE PACK AND TUNDRA.

&c., &c., &c.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

CRICKET

SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANTHE."

Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [703]

NOVELTY STORE,

MAINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

(10)

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,
COMPRISING—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.

Coton Trimming Lace.

Silk Handkerchief Border.

Silk Circular and Square D'oyles.

Black and White Silk Filet.

Silk Parasol Cover.

Coton Parasol Cover.

Silk Veil and Scarf.

Silk Collar and Cuff.

Silk Collar Breast Pointed.

Coton Collar Breast Pointed.

and Black Silk Necktie.

Silk Mittens.

Earrings to match the above.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE

CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

S. MEYERS,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1883. [38]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX "GLENFALLOCH."

(10)